

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6345

五十五年三月三十日

星期五

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1878.

五十五

五月四日

星期六

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ARRIVALS.

April 24, CHINA, German str., 648, Ackermann, Shanghai 22nd April, General STEMSENN &amp; Co.

April 26, PENG-OKH-HAI, Chinese gunboat, left from Fu-tow-mou.

April 28, GRENADEN, British str., 1,409, Gascoigne, London 16th March, Port Said 29th, Suez 30th, and Singapore 15th April.

April 29, JADEIN, MATTHEWS &amp; Co.

April 25, AUGUSTE REIMERS, German str., 207, R. Thomson, Taku 20th April.

Sugar-Captain.

April 25, Pt De Ma De, Siam, bark, 455.

Irock, Barham (Gulf of Siam) 20th March, Salt and Wood—Tin.

April 25, LOON, German str., 240, Gascoigne, London 16th March, Port Said 29th, Suez 30th, and Singapore 15th April.

April 25, GUSTAV, German str., 1,160, Paulsen, from Whampoa STEMSENN &amp; Co.

April 25, BEGERA, German steamer, 1,087, Johansson, from Whampoa STEMSENN &amp; Co.

April 25, BONNE, American ship, 736, B. Shaw, Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th March.

Coals—Captain.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 25TH.

Dua Pan, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.

Herpera, German steamer, for Chinkiang.

Kim Yung Tye, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

Mercuria, British steamer, for Swatow.

Star of India, British bark, for Manila.

Lorne, British steamer, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

April 25, SHEN-CHI, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.

April 25, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British bark, for Whampoa.

April 25, QUINTA, German str., for Saigon.

April 25, PU-YEV, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

April 25, HESLINE, Bark, for Banian.

April 25, MIRRETA, British str., for Swatow.

April 25, PLUNTON, British bark, for Bangkok.

April 25, AMOT, British str., for Shanghai.

April 25, JEAN PIERRE, French bark, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per China, str., from Shanghai.

16 Chinese.

Per Glenarm, str., from London, &amp;c.

Mr. Duncanson and Mr. Durd.

Per Pt De Ma De, from Basra.

1 Chinese.

Per Horne, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Mrs. Shaw.

DEPARTED.

Per Minerva, str., for Swatow.

33 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Lorne, str., for Bangkok.

20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German schooner Auguste Reimers reports left Taku on 26th April. The first three days had nothing but calms; thence variable winds to port.

The American ship Barrozo reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 6th March, and had fine weather until making the Islands; thence N.W. winds to port.

The British steamship Gloucester reports left London 14th March, Port Said 29th.

On the 30th and Singapore on 10th April, and had moderate weather to Singapore; then strong N.E. gales for two days.

The Siam bark F. D. Ma De reports left Banian (Gulf of Siam) on 26th March. In the Gulf of Siam had calm and variable winds; from Pulau to Palembang strong N.E. gales, thence to port variable winds and fine weather.

The German steamship China reports left Shanghai on 22nd April, and experienced moderate N.E. winds throughout. On the 24th, passed the steamship Malacca off Breaker Point, from Hongkong to Yokohama. On same day, passed the steamship Gustav of Cupchi Point from Hongkong for Shanghai.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

April 25, Tali-yen, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.

3 Yeo, British steamer, from Hongkong.

7 Taiwan, British steamer, from Hongkong.

10 Douglas, British steamer, from HKong.

10 Fei-ho, Chinese gunboat, from Amoy.

11 Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.

15 Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.

15 Fei-ho, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.

SAIGON SHIPPING.

March 25, Redención, British str., from Hongkong.

25 Glory, British steamer, from Hongkong.

26 Fortuna, British str., from Singapore.

27 Parcer, British steamer, from Hongkong.

29 Djemah, French steamer, from Marseilles.

31 Altona, German steamer, from Hongkong.

April 1, S. de Alfonso, British str., from Hongkong.

2 Fei-ho, British steamer, from Hongkong.

2 Genève, French bark, from Batavia.

4 Pakum, British steamer, from Singapore.

5 Quinta, German steamer, from Singapore.

7 Glendale, British str., from Hongkong.

7 Java, Dutch steamer, from Hongkong.

7 Atlanta, German str., from Hongkong.

7 Astoria, French steamer, from Hongkong.

25 Moray, British steamer, for Hongkong.

25 Mahawajah, British steamer, for Hongkong.

27 Pernambuco, British str., for Hongkong.

27 Bellona, German steamer, for Hongkong.

29 Ferrower, British str., for Singapore.

30 Ferrower, British steamer, for Hongkong.

30 Holland, Dutch steamer, for Hongkong.

April 1, Radnorshire, British str., for Hongkong.

2 Glencorey, British steamer, for Hongkong.

3 Parcer, British steamer, for Hongkong.

4 Marco, British steamer, for Macao.

5 Quinta, German steamer, for Singapore.

6 Albatross, French steamer, for Hongkong.

11 Albatross, German steamer, for Hongkong.

11 Iriandu, French str., from Marseilles.

11 Fernandes, British str., from Hongkong.

12 Amazonas, French steamer, for Macassar.

23 Caribbea, British str., for Hongkong.

24 Taunton, British ship, for Hongkong.

25 Moray, British steamer, for Hongkong.

25 Mahawajah, British steamer, for Hongkong.

27 Pernambuco, British str., for Hongkong.

27 Bellona, German steamer, for Hongkong.

29 Ferrower, British str., for Singapore.

30 Ferrower, British steamer, for Hongkong.

30 Holland, Dutch steamer, for Hongkong.

April 1, Royal Insurance Company.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT IN-

SURANCES at Current Rates.

MILCHERS &amp; CO.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH HALMON has been ad-

mitted a PARTNER in our Firm, from

1st of April, 1878.

WILLIAMS &amp; CO.

Switow, March 27th, 1878. [1m533]

NOTIFICATION.

I beg to notify that I have RESUMED

BUSINESS at TAM-SU and KELUNG

North Formosa, under the style or name of DODD

JOHN DODD &amp; CO.

Tammu, 17th April, 1878. [1m537]

NOTICE.

M. ROBERT BUNTER HILL is Ad-

MITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, from

1st of April, 1878.

JOHN DODD.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [1m537]

NOTICE.

M. ROBERT BUNTER HILL is Ad-

MITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, from

1st of April, 1878.

RUSSELL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [1m539]

NOTICE.

M. ROBERT BUNTER HILL is Ad-

MITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, from

1st of April, 1878.

RUSSELL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [1m539]

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [1m539]

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RUSSELL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [1m539]

## NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
For 1878.  
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the  
SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been  
compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE  
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHEW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WUCHU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NIIGATA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HIODO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the  
Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip-  
pines.

It also includes a mass of useful information  
in addition to that usually found in works of the  
kind.

The larger Directory contains the different  
Treaties and Conventions made by China and  
Japan with foreign countries, together with  
various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations re-  
lating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-litho-  
graph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE  
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF  
SHANGHAI:

A Chromolithograph Plate of the NEW  
CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the  
PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS  
(Designed expressly for the Work);

and  
MAFS. or HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new  
features and improvements, and will be found as  
complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only  
publication of its kind for China and Japan,  
and it will be found invaluable in all Public  
Moneys and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at  
\$5, with the Lists of Residents, Port Direc-  
tories, Maps, &c., \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily  
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following Agents—

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FORMOSA . . . . Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.  
FOOCHEW . . . . Messrs. Hodge & Co.  
NINGPO . . . . Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Syrah.  
KIUKIANG . . . . Messrs. Hall & Holt.  
HANKOW . . . . Messrs. Hall & Holt.  
HAI-PO-PEKING . . . . Mr. John Stewart, Jullian & Co.  
NEWCHWANG . . . . Mr. Walsh, Shanghai  
CHIEFOO . . . . Mr. Hall & Holt, Hall & Holt,  
KIULIN . . . . Mr. Walsh, Shanghai  
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LONDON . . . . Mr. J. B. Blomfield, Jullian & Co.  
SINGAPORE . . . . Messrs. Liddell and Martin.  
BANGKOK . . . . Mr. Mahabur, Jullian & Co.  
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LIMA . . . . Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.  
LIMA . . . . Messrs. Bales, Henty & Co.  
SAN BANCRO . . . . Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants'  
Exchange.  
NEW YORK . . . . Messrs. S. M. Pettigrew & Co.,  
37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT THE  
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establish-  
ment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB  
PRINTING, every description of which is  
executed

IN THE BEST STYLE  
and at  
SUCH PRICES

as will bear

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON  
with  
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,  
Hongkong.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
the  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN,  
&c., &c.

Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily  
Press on the 1st of every Month.

It contains the

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE  
INTELLIGENCE,

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF  
COMPANIES,

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS  
together with the  
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The "Trade" has a large circulation  
in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan,  
the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Now ready for sale and for  
forwarding to all parts of the world.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Undersigned, having become LESSEE  
of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," and  
the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct  
the same on his own account from the date  
of R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

S. WATSON AND CO.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will take  
place on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M.  
The British steamer "Castor" came from Liverpool  
on the 10th instant, for Hongkong.

The French bark "Eugene" Captain Mo-  
nica, arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on  
the 12th instant.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs.  
Russell & Co.) that the P. M. steamer "P. M." of  
Takao, with the next American mail for  
Nagasaki, was sent out yesterday.

Wong Atuk, who pleaded guilty to stealing a  
pair of trousers and two pairs of cotton stockings,  
was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

The Englishman, who was sentenced to  
hard labour, to be accompanied with the former  
convict, was remanded for trial.

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## EXTRACTS.

## LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

A week without a walk,  
And day and night his mother wept,  
As if her heart were breaking;  
The grace plucked the boy in vain;  
He never told their singing;  
They sang to him a Pugilist strain;  
He slept through all their singing.

To love length the sad season;

Most miserably crying—

"Oh, my son, Heaven's mighty Lord,

The God of Love is dying!"

"To earth," said Jove, "one more repulse,

And case your eyes and weeping;

A friendly look will meet you there;

Who'll care Love's unceasing?"

Venit howl; the boy was free;

For Jove, on special mission,

Had sent his green-eyed Jealousy,

Jove's own state physician.

The cure, much worse than the disease,

Olympus shuddered with laughter;

For Love was never at his ease;

And never shamed after.

—Public Opinion.

GREECE BEFORE THE CRUSADES.

The succession of Basil the Macedonian to the throne marks the complete union of all legislative, executive, judicial, financial, and administrative power in the person of the Emperor; which ultimately led to the rule of Court slaves in the place of the trained civil servants. Basil's persecution of the Paulicians, who prepared the way for the depopulation of Asia Minor, and Basil II's great victories which destroyed the Bulgarian monachy of Achrida had a similar effect in Europe. No national population followed in the rear of Basil's victorious troops to colonize the lands he systematically depopulated by his astounding cruelty, and extensive districts remained desolate until a nomad Wallachian population intruded themselves. These new colonists soon multiplied so rapidly that about a century later they were found occupying the mountains round the great plain of Thessaly. Some writers attribute the ruin of Eastern Europe to the Turks, but the later Byzantine Empire handed over its provinces to them in a ruined condition. Under the Comneni the great landholders of Asia Minor cultivated their lands by slaves, and the advancing Turkoman nomads found the way prepared for them. There was no free population to oppose them, and when the upper class fled to the towns on the coast Asia Minor became naturally and at once a pastoral region in which barbarian herdsmen fed their flocks. Once again the *taisidou* proved the cause of ruin. But in Greece itself during the ninth century, the Greek race began to recover a numerical superiority and prepare for the consolidation of its political ascendancy over the Slavonian colonists in the Peloponnesus. Great part of the commerce of the Mediterranean was in the hands of the Greeks, and the silk manufacture was to Thebes and Athens what the cotton manufacture now is to Manchester and Glasgow. Hence the Greek population increased as if it had consisted of new colonists on a virgin soil, and up to the invasion of the Crusaders Greece was rich and flourishing. The Basiliian dynasty, moreover, disbanded the militia on the Iberian and Armenian frontiers and destroyed the Christian kingdom of Armenia, which had hitherto been a bulwark against the Turks. The emperors broke the Government to pieces before strangers divided the empire. Still the great fabric held together until the Crusades destroyed it. If we ask what helped the Turks most, we must answer the Latin Crusade which destroyed the central Government at Constantinople without being able to replace it. The retribution on Europe for that buccaneering expedition was the conquest of Serbia and Hungary, and the advance of the Turks to Vienna. —Academy.

## A TIPPERARY LANLORD AND HIS TENANTS.

Tipperary, the New North Riding especially, is full of the most astonishing stories of this remarkable character [Mr. John Carden of Barancan]. He was a compactly-built, muscular man; about five feet six inches in height; brawny, perhaps it might be said overbearing, with strangers; and not given to forming friendships. Yet he was warmly regarded by his dependents; and, fiercely stern as was his dealing with some of his tenantry, many of them—those who experienced his better qualities—spoke and speak of him in the highest terms. He was educated in England; and on attaining his majority found his property had been "under the courts," as the people say—under a Chancery receiver—for several years, owing to litigation. The tenants, making some pretext out of this state of things, thought to escape paying the rent. He came to home to Barancan, summoned them all to meet him on a given day, and, announced to them his ultimatum—rent or land, pay or quit. They had the repute of being a desperate lot, and they apparently relied on this to intimidate him. The rent they would not pay; the land they would keep; having reasons, they said, to justify the former resolution, and determination to maintain the latter. But they knew not their man. He said nothing more than this, but forthwith proceeded to put Barancan Castle into fortress condition. Blacksmiths and carpenters were set to work to make the doors and window shutters bullet-proof; and when this was done, a noisy stock of provisions were laid in. Local tradition asserts that he had the stairs cut away, and the interior of the castle so arranged that if the first story was forced he could retreat to the next; and by putting up a ladder, cut off all communication. He now commenced operations in the law court. Ejectment decrees were taken out against the tenants, and the work of eviction began; it was open war between him and them. I am told that when any of "the enemy" surrendered, he not only restored them to their land, but treated them liberally as to terms. Those who refused to submit were remorselessly expelled. Of course he was shot again and again; but, with miraculous good fortune, always escaped. His pluck, his daring, extorted the admiration of friend and foe. One day, as he was riding along the road towards Nenagh, he was fired at by two men in an adjoining field. He faced his horse round, and although it was truly a stiff jump, cleared the fence at bounds, galloped after his would-be assassins, struck one of them senseless with a blow from his loaded riding whip, then overtook the other, dismounted, and, after a desperate struggle, captured him. He gallantly took off the strap-leathers, and with them bound his prisoner and marched them into Nenagh gaol. They were tried for the crime, convicted on his evidence, and hanged. It was, I believe, during this "war" that the insurgent tenantry in a body marched on the castle, but found him so securely barricaded that he could not be got at. They, however, had prepared to take revenge on him in another way. They had brought with them a number of horses and ploughs, and now commanded to plough up the beautiful and extensive lawn before the hall door. Mr. Carden, however, had a swivel-mounted canon on the top of the castle; he loaded it with gunpowder, and, after a short and confounding manner, as if to teach them that there can be no cause for fear, exploded it, thereby causing a hole in the lawn, and, perhaps their frustred and misplaced fury, rendered them the very image of savages, though in other parts of the world, and it is to be hoped that when they have found others better, they may not like them less. Affection for their children is a distinct characteristic of the Japanese, and their hearts are easily touched by kindness shown to the little ones, whose long robes and elaborate coiffures render them the very image of savages, though in miniature. It is not too much to say that in Japan the class known as "geminis," "larkins," or "hoodlums," has no existence at present; even the street boys are a little gentleman, and long may he continue. On the other hand, if the children of the ploughing party, and their sons, are to be believed, their treacherously childlike manners, and their unkindness to children in manners and disposition. —*St. D. Waterbury* in the "Court of Queen."

## CHURCH MUSIC.

Before we can expect beautiful music in church we must have it recognized that it is the function of the choir to lead the voices of the congregation, and we must have choirboys fitted to lead others until it is also recognized that the function of the organ is not to fill people into time and tune, but to accompany and, remaining a background of tone behind the choir, to become a standard of pitch by which the singers may have themselves from flattery. The human voice is not an instrument that can with impunity be made to shout against principals, fifteen and rods (after of the coarsest tone), and where the organ is so employed the voices of the choristers had better be coarse also, for it is a pity to wreck good voices. The style of accompanying here condemned is much prompted by the horrible practice of putting organs into organ-chambers, whence the tone cannot possibly distribute itself equally through the church, and the organist is therefore driven to drown or stifle the choir, and harass the nearer portion of the congregation, in order to give just the necessary accompaniment to the more distant voices. The clanger should always have a lofty aisle, or be spacious enough in itself to receive the organ without cutting it up. If, however, the instrument must stand in a chamber, then the idea of the organ supporting the congregation must be abandoned, and the choir must be strengthened as us to make it capable of this duty, while the organist contents himself with accompanying the choir. A judicious distribution of a few trained voices among the pews in the more distant parts of the church would greatly aid the choir in sustaining the singing, and would do more to help the choir in the subject of Christian mission within the walls of Westminster Abbey. Eleven thousand clergy in 1864 were terrified beyond measure by finding that the doctrines of verbal inspiration, and the endless duration of hell's torments were not parts of the doctrines of the Church of England. Perhaps even a larger number in 1850 were exasperated almost to frenzy by finding that the absolute unconditional regeneration of infants in baptism might be freely questioned within the pale of the Church. —From "Macmillan's Magazine."

## SHELLEY.

There is one account of the Shelley's appearance and manner which has been very frequently quoted; but it is so highly characteristic that I must reintroduce it here. I mean the narrative which Trelawny has given of his first meeting with the poet in Pisæ. "The Willmaries," he says, "received me in their earnest cordial manner. We had a great deal to communicate to each other, and were in loud and animated conversation when I was rather put out by observing in the passage near the open door, opposite to where I sat, a pair of glittering eyes steadily fixed on mine; it was too dark to make out whom they belonged to. With the acuteness of a woman, Mrs. Williams' eyes followed the direction of mine, and, going to the doorway, she laughingly said, 'Come in, Shelley, it's only our friend Trelawny just arrived.' Swiftly gliding in, blushing like a girl, a tall thin strapping boy met both his hands; and, although I could hardly believe it, I looked at his flushed, feminine, and artless face—that could be the poet, I returned his warm pressure. After the ordinary greetings and courtesies, he sat down and listened. I was silent from astonishment. Was it possible this mild-looking, beardless boy could be the veritable monster who was to Thesus and Athene what the colton manufacture now is to Manchester and Glasgow. Hence the Greek population increased as if it had consisted of new colonists on a virgin soil, and up to the invasion of the Crusaders Greece was rich and flourishing. The Basiliian dynasty, moreover, disbanded the militia on the Iberian and Armenian frontiers and destroyed the Christian kingdom of Armenia, which had hitherto been a bulwark against the Turks. The emperors broke the Government to pieces before strangers divided the empire. Still the great fabric held together until the Crusades destroyed it. If we ask what helped the Turks most, we must answer the Latin Crusade which destroyed the central Government at Constantinople without being able to replace it. The retribution on Europe for that buccaneering expedition was the conquest of Serbia and Hungary, and the advance of the Turks to Vienna. —Academy.

BOOKS USED BY THE SICK.

There is a great deal of reading among convalescents, and caution is necessary in regard to the use made of volumes after they have been allowed to lie about in sick chambers and on beds during the recovery of cases of fever, and even catarrh. This matter is too often overlooked, and there is reason to suspect that communicable diseases are not unfrequently transmitted from house to house by means of the book lent for general reading. It would be well if attention could be directed to the need of precaution. We are not sanguine as to the success of anything for disinfecting books; the leaves lie so close together, and their interlaces afford so complete a shelter for any particle of morbid matter, that it can scarcely be possible to rid a volume which has been exposed to the atmosphere of an infected apartment of the poisonous debris it has picked up. Something, however, might be accomplished by instituting a rule at the libraries which should at least recognize the existence of a need for caution. In process of time the public mind might be impressed with the reality of the risk, and take measures for the avoidance of what is an undoubted source of peril. The example might be set by the custodians of village and school libraries. If the spread of disease could be investigated, it would not be impossible that the source to which we point might be found concerned in the production of many an unexplained calamity. —Lancet.

## FORFEITS (HIS LIBERTY).

A gay Dublin youth was at a party the other night; and, when some of the fair ones present proposed, by way of amusement, a game of forfeits, he entered with such spirit into the thing that within a few minutes of the proposition the game was at its height, full of fun and merriment, as well as incident broad and humorous. The gentleman referred to was told, by way of service to regain his forfeit, to visit the turf-stacks on the banks of the canal near at hand, and bring some turf into the room. He bounded out of the house trotted merrily towards the canal, chuckling the while about the amusement he would create by bringing back an armful of "black turf" to his waiting friends. Arrived at the fuel depot he filled his arms, and back he hid, but with surprise and horror beheld a policeman pursuing him. He became paralysed with fright, dropped his burden, and awaited the arrival of the watchful one. "Oh, constable," he stammered out, "I've been playing a game of forfeits, and was told to bring some turf from the canal to the place where I was, as a prize." "A very good story, but you'll have to come with me, my boy," declared the constable. "Who? Shelley? Oh, he comes and goes like a spirit, no one knows when or where." —From "The University Magazine."

AFFABILITY OF THE JAPANESE.

The principal charm of travel in Japan is due to its human inhabitants, the most affable and friendly race in the world, so far as I have seen. It is indeed a new sensation to the European in Asia, when he finds that his dress and complexion produce an effect instead of a repellent effect, and that even the women and children neither hate nor fear him. Without being able to speak three words of the language you cannot help feeling at home in a country where every one seems delighted to see you, where every dog is a well-mannered, well-trained friend, and where you are welcome with friendly salutations of "Onsai!" by all from the village patriarch down to the smallest urchin. A naked neglected child may be sought for vainly in city or in country, plump, neat, and clean, with ample clothing, their little heads adorned with a variety of fantastic fashions, the children afford a sure indication of prosperity among the lower orders in Japan. The rising generation, who in China (and even nearer home) will ridicule and insult a foreigner, display towards him in Japan a dignified courtesy, which is at once ludicrous and charming. The babies, carrying still smaller babies on their backs, the great, the passing stranger with a gracious smile, and if he seats himself, collect around, silently surveying him with an intelligent interest. Their gravity, however, is merely on the surface, and if the aspect of the old bridle-horsemanship proves as congenitally does, too much for the nerves of a girl more timid than herself, and sends her clattering away in a panic at her wiles, then it is the signal for a peal of deriding mirth from her companions. As some as they receive a little encouragement they become more demonstrative and even almost boastful by a distribution of small coins or gestures of simulated wrath. In the latter case they dispense with shouts of laughter, only to collect again in larger numbers until some of the elder children, usually girls, venture to approach her, enough to touch and examine the stranger's coat and buttons or the contents of his travelling bag. All this is done in the most gentle and confounding manner, as if to sell all sorts of fashion wear, coo, horns, wools, pigs, and all other kinds of poultry. Blah-blah-blah, harras, coo, skrubb-blubb-blubb, tyak-blub, Cody, bokku, and bibles, mice-traps, brick-blub, whisker-blub, mouse-trap, brick-blub, whisker-blub, and all sorts of awntomata, including tarts, sausages, and all other garden stuff, bakery, sugar, lamp oil, taffy, kitties, and other intoxicating liquors; a date of fruit, hats, zincs, hula, opa, patins, buckles, grind-stones, and other articles, horn, leather, and hardware. I am laid in a large assortment of tortoise, dogs, mate, lollops, ginger-beer, matches, and other pleckers, such as lemon-salts, hoyates, "Wine," soap, anesthet, "Old rage bord" and gold-bord, and nowise else; even the street boy is a little gentleman, and long may he continue. On the other hand, if the children of the ploughing party, and their sons, are to be believed, their treacherously childlike manners, and their disposition. —*St. D. Waterbury* in the "Court of Queen."

SPELLING IN DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Baring Gould, M.A., in his Life of Mr. Hawkes, writer of Morwenstow, 1867 (page 152), gives the following advertisement, over a little shop in Devonshire. It was written by a schoolmaster of the old school: —

"Roger Giles, Surgeon, Parish clerk and Skirmaster, Grossist, and Hunderaker, Respectably informs ladies and gentlemen that he dross test without wailing a minute, applies leashes every hour, blisters the lowest tarts, and viszicks for a penny a piece." He adds, "Godfather's Kordales, kots, founs, tunans, doked horses, clipe donkeys, wance a month, and underlates to like arke every bodice by the ear. Joe hairs, penny wissels, brass haneketals, frimprins, and other moekel instruments hot gretely reproduced figures. Young ladies and gentlemen learn their grammar and hangendge in the purties manner, also graze care taken of their mornels and spellin." Also zing-sing, tayching, tayching the base vinal, and all other sorts of vancy work, squadrillas, polers, weazils, and all country dances tor at home and abroad at perfumery. Perfumery and snuff, in al its branchas. As times is cruel bad, I begs to tell ey that i's just begined to sell all sorts of fashion wear, coo, horns, wools, pigs, and all other kinds of poultry. Blah-blah-blah, harras, coo, skrubb-blubb-blubb, tyak-blub, Cody, bokku, and bibles, mice-traps, brick-blub, whisker-blub, mouse-trap, brick-blub, whisker-blub, and all sorts of awntomata, including tarts, sausages, and other pleckers, such as lemon-salts, hoyates, "Wine," soap, anesthet, "Old rage bord" and gold-bord, and nowise else; even the street boy is a little gentleman, and long may he continue. On the other hand, if the children of the ploughing party, and their sons, are to be believed, their treacherously childlike manners, and their disposition. —*St. D. Waterbury* in the "Court of Queen."

TOO MUCH ENGLISH.

A man, with a decided Teutonic expression of countenance, stood at the bar of the Court of Special Sessions recently charged with perjury, in having stolen two dollars. "What have you to say in rebuttal?" asked Judge Ott, one of the prisoners, after the complainant had given his testimony. The man at the bar stated vaguely that the function of the organ was not to fill people into time and tune, but to accompany and, remaining a background of tone behind the choir, to become a standard of pitch by which the singers may have themselves from flattery. The human voice is not an instrument that can with impunity be made to shout against principals, fifteen and rods (after of the coarsest tone), and where the organ is so employed the voices of the choristers had better be coarse also, for it is a pity to wreck good voices. The style of accompanying here condemned is much prompted by the horrible practice of putting organs into organ-chambers, whence the tone cannot possibly distribute itself equally through the church, and the organist is therefore driven to drown or stifle the choir, and harass the nearer portion of the congregation, in order to give just the necessary accompaniment to the more distant voices. The clanger should always have a lofty aisle, or be spacious enough in itself to receive the organ without cutting it up. If, however, the instrument must stand in a chamber, then the idea of the organ supporting the congregation must be abandoned, and the choir must be strengthened as us to make it capable of this duty, while the organist contents himself with accompanying the choir. A judicious distribution of a few trained voices among the pews in the more distant parts of the church would greatly aid the choir in sustaining the singing, and would do more to help the choir in the subject of Christian mission within the walls of Westminster Abbey. Eleven thousand clergy in 1864 were terrified beyond measure by finding that the doctrines of verbal inspiration, and the endless duration of hell's torments were not parts of the doctrines of the Church of England. Perhaps even a larger number in 1850 were exasperated almost to frenzy by finding that the absolute unconditional regeneration of infants in baptism might be freely questioned within the pale of the Church. —From "Macmillan's Magazine."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

BRITISH EAST ASIA ON THE 16TH APRIL, 1878.

WICKED GOODS.

CHINA ON THE 16TH APRIL, 1878.

PRODUCE.

CHINA ON THE 16TH APRIL, 1878.

PRODUCE.